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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PAPERS HAIL AUGUST REVOLUTION AS TURNING POINT

BK191130 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[NHAN DAN 19 August editorial: "Foster the Mass Revolutionary Movement"]

[Text] In August 1945, under the banner of the Viet Minh Front and led by our party, a great movement for national salvation developed and spread from north to south. The Soviet Army's great victory that compelled the Japanese fascists to surrender unconditionally created an unprecedented opportunity for the oppressed peoples in Asia to rise up to regain independence and freedom. Our party quickly seized this opportunity and motivated all the people to rise up to wrestle back national power. The general uprising ended with a swift victory, bringing about a turning point in history and a new era for our nation of Vietnam--an era of independence, freedom and socialism.

In August 1945 we had only 5,000 party members and a few small guerrilla units. But the revolution was still victorious because our party, led by President Ho Chi Minh, was fully aware of the ability of the people and the nation to revolt, correctly evaluated the situation, realized the trend of history and drew up a timely and accurate strategic plan. The party's clearsighted decision was immediately transformed into the determination and the revolutionary actions of tens of millions of people. Although our general uprising was quickly victorious, it was the result of a long struggle full of hardships and sacrifices.

The August 1948 general uprising is a vivid and heroic image of a nation which with bare hands rose up to overthrow the brutal ruling forces, regaining their right to be masters and clearing the way to move their country forward.

A great lesson learned from the August revolution is that of launching a mass revolutionary movement. Once the party adopted a correct policy, the masses quicily responded to it and transformed their determination into revolutionary action in order to change the situation.

Leadership first of all requires the fostering and development of the masses' revolutionary spirit and their abundant creativity. In a critical situation when the revolution is faced with hard ordeals or difficult tasks, if we know how to arouse the masses' revolutionary zeal we will be able to break through the stalemate and stimulate diversified development.

Following the seizure of power, our people had to undertake many great, historic struggles against various brutal aggressive forces in order to move our people's revolutionary undertaking toward new victories and to contribute to the struggles of the various nations for independence, freedom and socialism.

Fostering the spirit of the August revolution and responding to President Ho's sacred appeals that we would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country or be enslaved and that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, all of our party, troops and people, millions as one, struggled courageously for 30 years, defeating the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists and scoring victories of historic and epochal importance.

Today the Vietnamese revolution has to cope again with its new brutal and cunning enemies. The Beijing reactionaries are attempting to invade our country at a time when our former war wounds have yet to heal. But they have come up against a heroic nation which--throughout a 4,000-year history--has defeated the most ferocious enemies of all times. Both of our people's wars for national defense against the Chinese expansionists again demonstrated the heroic bearing and the indomitable spirit of our Vietnamese people--a revolutionary people who would rather sacrifice everything than lose their country and who advocate that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom.

Since the August revolution we have spent most of our time and energy in the struggle against foreign aggressors to fulfill the cause of national liberation and unification. The cause of national liberation and the cause of social liberation to build a new life have always been integrated. This is the abundant strength of our revolution.

Gradually the exploitation systems have been eliminated. Socialist construction has scored great achievements and it is advancing toward a new system, new economy, new culture and a new man.

A country which bears heavy war burdens and is advancing toward socialism from its small-scale and backward production system must, of course, face difficulty and hardship.

Revolution is also a struggle to overcome all difficulties, poverty and backwardness, and to build a new beautiful society. A new revolutionary surge of the masses has occurred. In the rural areas a new working method has become a large-scale socialist revolutionary movement--the method by which the masses are masters of production and distribution. Through this method they have developed their enthusiastic spirit and creativeness and have initially overcome difficulties and scored new, encouraging achievements in increasing productivity, output and in expanding the cultivation area to push agriculture toward a further new progressive step.

In industrial production, distribution, circulation and in activities of other economic branches as well as of cultural, educational, scientific and technological sectors,, and literature and art, there have emerged new factors. A shift in a correct direction has begun.

Our nation's revolution obviously has enormous developmental potential. By trying to foster our revolutionary will and by resolutely struggling to oppose backward, conservative and discriminate phenomena we can surely create a new large-scale revolutionary surge to enable our revolutionary cause to advance further.

CSO: 4209/453

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAU GIANG CRACKS DOWN ON REACTIONARY CULTURE, NARCOTIC USE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jun 81 p 4

[Article: Hau Giang "Severely Punishes Those Who Store, Disseminate Decadent, Reactionary Culture"]

[Text] VNA--The people's court of Can Tho City (Hau Giang Province) just held a session to try Nguyen Phu Huu and Nguyen Van Giau for the crime of storing and disseminating decadent and reactionary culture, and of buying, selling, smoking and injecting narcotics.

Since January 1980, with a stealthily purchased portable movie projector Nguyen Phu Huu has made a good deal of money by luring many youths into his home to view decadent films left behind by American imperialists. As for Nguyen Van Giau, despite having been educated several times, he continued to stealthily organize the purchase, sale, smoking and injection of heroin and narcotics, poisoning the existence of unprogressive youths.

Huu's and Giau's activities were exposed by the people, who helped responsible organs to arrest and detain them with complete incriminating evidence. Before the court, both Huu and Giau admitted their guilt.

The people's court of Can Tho City sentenced Nguyen Phu Huu and Nguyen Van Giau to 24 months in prison each, with confiscation of all incriminating evidence and means.

9213
CSO: 4209/407

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOLDIERS REFUSE TO OBEY INCOMPETENT COMMANDER

Hanoi QUAN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 81 p 3

[Article by Khanh Van: "A Question Has Been Answered"]

[Text] At the office, nearly all of us were surprised at reports on Company 3 warriors "Refusal to Obey Orders" to go out to track down several bandits who just sneaked across the border. Why? Wasn't Company 3's commander H, formerly the company's political officer and a very good cadre who is well liked by his comrades. We knew that H was an industrious cadre, eager to do any work. Whenever the company cook ran short of firewood, H would chop it for him; whenever there was a festival, he would take out knives and chopping block to slaughter hogs and prepare hog entrails; at night, whenever he saw a soldier standing guard in the cold wind H would offer to relieve him, shift after shift; whenever a warrior was sick, H would care for him as would a good sister for her younger brothers and sisters. So, why, now, is an entire detachment of 12 selected men, including 3 bona fide party members, not complying with company commander H's order? And today H is directly in command of the company!

We sent at once our assistants into the company to look into the matter. They found out that among the 12 men there was only one slightly stubborn guy, while the remaining 11 were straightforward sodiers who had never broken the rules. Nevertheless, all of them privately shared the same perception, "If S were the commander, we would have been ready to go at once (S was deputy company commander then attending a training class); but if H is leading the troops, they might easily be 'barbecued.'" And the soldiers recalled the time when commanding an operation based on azimuthal calculations, H led the whole company into an enemy-controlled zone because he was not familiar with the use of maps and compasses.

The slightly stubborn chap said, "Company commander H is very good, but we are very much concerned about his commanding in combat. Worse still, the company commander hardly wants to improve his knowledge through learning. Back at the time of supplementary education he gave up solving a geometry problem featuring a triangle within a square, terming it 'very difficult.' He said, 'first a square, and now triangle! What a mess!'"

H has rectified the above situation. He has now fulfilled properly the functions of a commander. But the practical lesson from all this is that for a cadre to be trusted and loved by warriors, enthusiasm alone is not yet enough; he also must unceasingly improve himself and learn.

9213
CSO: 4209/407

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DONG NAI STEALER--The Dong Nai Provincial People's Court recently sentenced (Doanh Luu Phuong), a warehouse keeper of Bien Hoa Municipality's trade enterprise echelon, to 3 to 12 years' imprisonment on the charge of stealing almost 500 kilograms of state seasoning powder. Taking advantage of loose management during the period of transference of duties between himself and the former warehouse keeper, (Phuong) stole the seasoning powder and sold all to dishonest merchants. [BK081057 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Aug 81]

ASSAULT YOUTHS FROM HANOI--The Hanoi Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on 4 August held a ceremony to send off 200 members of the Assault Youth General Command Committee voluntarily leaving for Lam Dong Province to participate in building new economic zones. This is the first batch of more than 300 youth union members and youths selected recently from four precincts in the capital. [BK180935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Aug 81]

DONG NAI THEFT TRIAL--The Dong Nai Provincial People's Court recently tried (Tran Van Bay), alias (Bay Tinh), and his accomplices on charges of stealing socialist property. (Tran Van Bay) is a professional thug with many records in Ho Chi Minh City, who has escaped from a reeducation camp and holed up in Dong Nai Province. Early in August 1980 he and some accomplices on 14 occasions cut 2,853 kg of telephone wires and 1,000 m of cables strung from Thong Nhat District to Bien Hoa City, causing outages to the communications system. Faced with the incriminating evidence, (Tran Van Bay) and his accomplices pled guilty. The court passed a death sentence on (Tran Van Bay) and gave his accomplices jail terms ranging from 2 years to life. In particular, black marketeer (Nguyen Thi Mai), the buyer of the stolen property, was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Aug 81]

HA BAC COURT CASE--The Ha Bac Provincial Court has recently tried (Nguyen Van Pha), (Nguyen Thi Thoa) and 21 accomplices for embezzling genuine ration stamps and coupons and circulating counterfeit ones. From 1972 to 1979, while serving as official in charge of the distribution and custody of ration stamps and coupons of Pho Yen District, (Nguyen Van Pha) made false reports on the district's population and faked birth records so as to obtain extra ration stamps and coupons, which he would sell to dishonest merchants. Between 1976 and 1978, (Nguyen Van Pha), in collusion with district statistics official (Ho Viet Doan) and dishonest merchant (Nguyen Thi Thoa), made more than 25,000 dong by selling embezzled ration stamps and coupons. The court sentenced (Nguyen Van Pha) and (Nguyen Thi Thoa) to 18 years of imprisonment each. The other culprits received sentences from 18 months of suspended imprisonment to 12 years jail terms. [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 81]

PRC INFILTRATORS IN HIGHLAND MARKETS--Recently, the Chinese expansionists are sending their underlings into our highland markets to spread false rumors, to buy our people and to try to split up our national solidarity and the bonds between our people and our army and government rhrough many insidious tricks and schemes. The armed forces and the mobile information teams in the districts of Muong Khuong, Bac Ha, Ha Giang city, etc. have uncovered in time the bad arguments of the enemy so as to explain the situation to the people. Promoting the tradition of solidarity and constant vigilance, the compatriots from various nationalities have on many occasions helped the army to raid and pick up the bad elements right in the marketplace. The authorities in the districts of Sa Pa, Bac Ha, Bao Thang and several other localities have paid attention to building many cultural buildings around the marketplaces such as film theaters, information centers, exhibit halls, etc. in order to serve the people. In the markets of Dong Van and Quan Ba, the roads leading thereto and the stalls have been fixed so as to insure easy access and traffic to the people. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 3] 1751

CSO: 4209/403

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Encourage the Development of Export Production"]

[Text] With a view towards encouraging the various sectors and localities to exploit their economic potentials in order to rapidly increase exports, on 26 May 1981 the Council of Ministers promulgated the ministerial decree number 200-CP which stipulates a number of concrete points regarding policies and measures meant to develop export production.

The text of the ministerial decree is as follows:

The following organizations are empowered to engage directly in import and export business (this is subsequently referred to as "allowed direct involvement in export-import"):
1. The general companies and companies specialized in foreign trade and directly run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
2. The general companies and companies, the federations of enterprises and combined enterprises, and those enterprises belonging to the organs in charge of production management at the central level (grouped under the term "central enterprises") which are stipulated by various conditions.
3. The federations of import-export companies and import-export combined companies of various localities, which are directly operated by the provincial or municipal people's committees directly responsible to the center (these will be referred in abbreviated form as "local import-export companies") and which are stipulated by various conditions.

The central enterprises allowed to engage directly in the export business (subsequently referred to as "allowed direct involvement in export") must answer the following requirements:
1. They must be highly specialized and exhibit a high degree of production concentration, producing specifically or essentially for export or producing a significant proportion of export commodities as compared to the total commercial production value of the enterprise.
2. They must have cadres fully conversant in the general line and policies of the Party and in the legal requirements of the state, fully acquainted with the economic relations with foreign countries, of good political standing and equipped to deal in the specialized field of foreign trade.

Of the above enterprises those that wish to engage directly in the import business (subsequently called "allowed direct involvement in import") must answer the following requirements:
1. The imported commodities must be capital goods (equipment, parts, raw materials, building materials, not counting whole sets of equipment) of a specialized nature used in the enterprise's production. (The more common articles must be imported through the specialized foreign trade companies.) The list of commodities and markets that the enterprise is entitled to deal with in import and export must be determined by the Ministry of Foreign Trade based on the recommendations of the ministry overseeing the enterprise.
2. They must be allocated a certain amount of foreign currency for import purposes or are allowed to use foreign currency in accordance with articles 32 and 34 of the Regulations accompanying the ministerial decree number 40-CP which have been promulgated.

The central enterprises that are allowed direct involvement in import-export must carry out this import-export function through a specialized, small and efficient unit directly responsible to the enterprise (in the form of an export-import company) or through an import-export company belonging to a federation of enterprises.

The localities allowed direct involvement in import-export must answer the following requirements:
1. They have export products that are produced locally (locally produced export products include those commodities which the state does not set a production quota for the locality to produce, or the excess commodities which go beyond the export quota the locality is expected to produce, or the commodities for which the state does set a production quota but does not supply enough raw and building materials for the locality to produce, making it necessary for the locality to produce using raw and building materials found on its own).
2. They must have cadres fully conversant with the Party and state line concerning economic relations with foreign countries, of good political standing, with the necessary skills and knowledge required in the import-export business.

The provinces and cities under direct central control export directly through their federation of companies or the local import-export combined company. The lists of commodities and import-export markets which the localities deal directly with must be approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade upon the recommendations of the provincial or municipal people's committees.

Each province or city that is allowed direct involvement in import-export can establish only one organization specialized in import-export in order to unify the business of importing and exporting commodities for the localities concerned.

The import-export companies, whether centrally or locally run, must all have regulations dealing with their scope, the conditions attached to their activities, the limitations on their power and their responsibilities within the context of economic relations with foreign countries. These regulations must absolutely be consistent with the laws and regimes of the state dealing with the management of import-export, they must be ratified by the provincial and municipal people's committees in charge with the agreement of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and they must be registered at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

As far as the locally produced export commodities are concerned the local people's

committees can utilize from 70 up to 90 percent of their actual earnings in foreign currency. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will stipulate the concrete ratios for each type of commodity.

The localities and enterprises which enjoy "the privilege of using foreign currency" or which have foreign currency earned through export commodities produced outside the plan, are guaranteed the use of that foreign currency. The locality or enterprise that has capitalist foreign currency has the right to withdraw its foreign currency at any time in order to pay for its imports. Those localities or enterprises that have foreign currency in the form of rubles are paid in the form of commodities bought from the socialist countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade discusses with the State Planning Commission in order to draw up annual plans regarding the imported commodity fund so as to supply the localities and enterprises that are entitled to the use of foreign currency and that may have their own foreign currency fund.

The cooperatives, production groups or individual peasant households which do not belong among those categories that are supplied with food and building materials as stipulated in chapters 2 and 3 of the Regulations issued together with ministerial decree number 40-CP but which have agricultural and forestry products to sell to the state for export are entitled to buy from the state a certain amount of food and capital goods or consumer goods but these may not exceed 50 percent of the value in foreign currency earnings which the state gets for the export products supplied to it.

In the case of enterprises and companies that are allowed direct involvement in import-export under the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade or the local people's committee in charge as far as planning and production is concerned, the ministries and local people's committees in charge have the responsibility of:
1. Guiding the import-export unit under their jurisdiction to expand and develop the export commodities in accordance with the requirements of the world market and with the inclinations of the foreign customers.
2. Helping and creating the conditions for the import-export unit to guarantee the quality of the export commodities, to promote the competitive quality of these commodities on the foreign markets, to control its products from the point of view of quality, pricing and import-export efficiency, in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
3. Helping the import-export unit to participate in international fairs and exhibitions as well as in other forms of advertisement and publicity abroad, in accordance with the guidance provided by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
4. Together with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, making sure that obligations assumed by the unit in relation to the agreements signed by the state with foreign countries be fulfilled.
5. Guiding the unit in the correct implementation of the various regimes and regulations related to the management of foreign trade, foreign currency, and finance, etc. and in the full implementation of the planned and financial duties towards the state, in accordance with the guidance provided by the various ministries in charge of the sector.
6. Determining the scope, forms and conditions for setting up permanent representatives (if any) of the unit abroad in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

As for the enterprises and companies belonging to other ministries and to localities

that are allowed direct involvement in import-export subject to the management of the Ministry of Foreign Trade as regard policies, regimes and foreign trade business transactions, the Ministry of Foreign Trade has the responsibility of:

1. Guiding and helping the import-export unit in the job of blueprinting and planning its foreign trade; guiding in the methods of drawing up import and export plans as well as other related plans (including both longterm and shortterm ones), in the price system and various economic and technical standards in the field of foreign trade, in the system of planned samples and in the regime of planned reports; together with cadres and the committees in charge, determining the unit's planned norms for export and import; helping, inspecting and controlling (on a periodical and random basis) the unit in its implementation of the state plan and of the obligations incurred in regard to the conventions and agreements signed with foreign countries.
2. Guiding, helping, inspecting and controlling the unit in its implementation of policies regarding export commodities, of policies regarding the market and businessmen (in the case of the capitalist markets), and of those regarding import-export prices.
3. Guiding, helping and leading the unit in carrying out its business functions such as the study and canvassing of markets, correspondence and negotiations, the signing of trade contracts, and the processing of transactions, etc. as regards the import and export commodities and related service contracts, complaints and lawsuits.
4. Helping in the training and inserving training of cadres engaged in the import-export business.
5. Together with the other ministries and local people's committees in charge, determining the organization and encadrement of cadres engaged in the import-export business. The appointment, disciplining and transfer of directors of import-export companies belonging to the various ministries and localities must have the agreement of the Minister of Foreign Trade.

Besides being managed by the organs in charge and by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the enterprises and companies that are allowed direct involvement in import-export must also strictly implement the laws of the state, especially the regimes and regulations dealing with the management of foreign currency and finances, they must undergo the inspection and control of the state organs in charge of these areas.

Every import-export transaction including import-export business commodities, samples, exhibit and advertising samples, temporarily imported or exported goods, transit goods, etc. and englobing also cultural artifacts and discovery patents of a commodity nature which are brought in or out of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, must have an import or export permit. The procedures for applying for and issuing these permits are to be decided by the Minister of Foreign Trade. All violations of this permit regime and of the customs regulations will be prosecuted in accordance with the laws currently in force.

1751
CSO: 4209/403

BRIEFS

SWEDISH AID--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture held a ceremony here today to receive 3,700 tonnes of urea fertilizer worth 6 million kronor as aid of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Present on the occasion were Agricultural Vice Minister Duong Hong Dat and Dag Klac Kenber, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Swedish Embassy in Hanoi. [Text] [OW150511 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 14 Aug 81]

UNICEF OFFICIAL VISITS VIETNAM--Hanoi, 14 Aug (VNA)--Ms Titi Metmet Tanumidjaja, East Asia director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), visited Vietnam from 10-14 August at the invitation of the Vietnam Mother and Child Care Commission. While here, she met with officials of the public offices concerned, visited a number of UNICEF-aided establishments and discussed with the Vietnamese the orientation for UNICEF aid in the years to come. [Text] [OW150511 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 81]

TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT VIETNAM--Hanoi, 13 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the International Trade Union of Metal Engineering Industries led by its General Secretary Alain Stern recently visited Vietnam. While here, the guests met with officials from the executive committee of the Vietnamese Metal Engineering Trade Union. They discussed measures to promote cooperation in the interests of world metal engineering workers. The hosts thanked the International Trade Union of Metal Engineering Industries for its solidarity and support. The delegation was received by Nguyen Thanh Le, head of the Foreign Relations Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and visited places of interest in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and the northern coastal province of Quang Ninh. [Text] [OW150511 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 13 Aug 81]

SOLIDARITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGO--Hanoi, 17 Aug (VNA)—A delegation of the Vnetnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples led by Doan Tran Canh, member of the committee's presidium, has left here for a friendship visit to the Peoples Republic of Congo at the invitation of its Congolese counterpart. [Text] [BK171617 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CSO: 4220/279

BRIEFS

YOUTH UNIONISTS' PARTY MEMBERSHIP--The movement to participate in party building, launched by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union on the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the party, has recorded important results. In 1979 and 1980 alone, various organizations of the union recommended 700,000 outstanding members for party membership and of them, 280,000 were admitted to the party. [Text] [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 81]

HA SON BINH PARTY CARDS--In the last phase for issuing party membership cards, Ha Son Binh Province postponed the issuance of cards to 1,223 party members or 12.8 percent; of these, 287 or 3.1 percent were expelled from the party. During this phase, 290 new party members were admitted. [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 12 Aug 81]

BEN TRE YOUTH ACTIVITIES--Tens of thousands of youths in Ben Tre Province have actively participated in defending national security. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Unions in seven districts and cities have joined the various committees against decadent and reactionary culture, literature and art and have actively struggled against negativism and enemy sabotage and psychological war activities. More than 20,000 youths in various villages and subwards have also studied, propagandized and disseminated party and state policies among the people. Youths in 134 subwards have served as activists in people's security teams and civil defense units and contributed to firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety. [Text] [BK190941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Aug 81]

AN GIANG PARTY DEVELOPMENT--Some 60 percent of the number of weak party organizations at the grassroots level in An Giang Province have been consolidated. As a result, these party organizations are now fully qualified for the issuance of party membership cards. Meanwhile, another 235 new party members have been recruited by various industrial and agricultural establishments in the province. [BK180935 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/453

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES MARKET MANAGEMENT

BK131108 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Aug 81

[NHAN DAN 13 August editorial: "Market Management"]

[Text] Much progress has been made in market management over the past 2 months. Socialist trade is thriving and initial results have been achieved in registering businesses, making inventories of merchandise, posting prices, controlling product quality and measurement, observing service regulations and collecting industrial and commercial taxes. Many cases involving the conduct of unlicensed businesses, production of fake goods and tax evasion have been strictly dealt with. Appropriate punishment has been meted out in a number of cases involving speculative and smuggling activities. However, in some localities, laxity or subjectivism have resurfaced; economic, education and administrative measures designed for market management have not yet been combined with one another satisfactorily; collection and purchase for controlling the sources of goods have not been carried out vigorously; goods and supplies have been subjected to theft and losses in different ways; and speculative and smuggling practices are still prevalent.

Intensifying market management constitutes a difficult and complex long-term task aimed at stabilizing the market and the people's life and stimulating the development of production. Structurally, our country's market consists of the socialist market and the free market. Intensifying market management means to establish the state's mastery over the market, expand the socialist market, guide and control the free market's activities, and resolutely and absolutely oppose speculative and smuggling activities. Expanding socialist trade is an effective measure for transforming and controlling the free market. Socialist trade should not limit itself to offering only items of goods under the state's unified management and to operating strictly on the basis of stamps and coupons; it must rapidly expand its activities on all the three fronts--collection and purchase for controlling the sources of goods, wholesale and retail.

We should remember Lenin's instruction: Communists must learn business. It is necessary to conduct business in a civilized manner and for the interests of the revolution, win the support of the peasants, expand and strengthen socialist trade and satisfactorily control the market. We must closely combine the three economic, education and administrative measures for market management and rounding up goods for the state. Economic measures must be appropriate, flexible, subtle and life-oriented; education measures must be reasonable, rational and convincing; and

administrative measures must be firm, just and strict so as to contribute to effectively controlling the free market.

It is necessary to punish severely and without mercy speculators and smugglers, especially their ringleaders, and thieves of state supplies and goods.

Good market management will contribute to stimulating production, stabilizing prices, ensuring the effectiveness of allowances in kind and wages paid to the laboring people, and stabilizing life. It is important that we promptly restore discipline in production and business and do away with unorganized trading activities and unwarranted price increases that disrupt prices, finances and the monetary system, and with the practice of introducing local policies and criteria that are at variance with the regulations set forth by the central government.

The system of product delivery must be scrupulously carried out by state-run enterprises and handicraft collectives producing on state orders. A rational division of labor should be effected among the various sectors and processing, export and domestic distribution establishments for the collection and purchase of agricultural, forestry and maritime products in key production zones to ensure state control over the sources of goods in accordance with the plan and economic contracts. Imported goods must be placed under close management to meet the requirements of production and collection and purchase more satisfactorily. The expansion of economic cooperation and exchange of goods among the various localities should be encouraged only along the line of supplying one another with goods in order to serve production and life; and this is not at variance with the system concerning unified management of the domestic market.

Along with strengthening socialist trade, it is necessary to continue transforming private trade and rearrange markets so as to gradually form a social trade network and restore market order. Market management requires persistence and constant and close guidance of party committee and administrative echelons at all levels.

CSO: 4209/453

STATE 'SHORTCHANGED' UNDER 'THREE INTERESTS' SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 81 p 3

[Cartoons]

The enterprise produces for the three interests

...Mình và xí nghiệp chỉ lấy khúc giữa. Còn đầu đuôi xin nhường tất cho Nhà nước!

Tranh: Hòa Bình

I and the enterprise will only take the part in the middle. We will give the head and tail to the State!

Two way contract

Tranh : Nguyễn Nghiêm

CSO: 4209/459

BRIEFS

GIA LAI-CONG TUM TAXES--As of early August, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province had collected 6 million dong in industrial and commercial taxes, overfulfilling plan norms by 6 percent or 2.3 folds more than the same period last year. The province has established tax collecting posts on various main roads, communication centers and market places to control business and collect taxes effectively. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81]

CSO: 4209/453

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANDING SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand Soybean Production"]

[Text] Soybean has been grown in our country for a long long time but it is considered only as a secondary industrial plant, grown here and there in various localities and used essentially as foodstuff. In recent years soybean has been raised to an important position in line with its multifaceted economic interest and its production expansion has been encouraged by the state in many localities. However, generally speaking the results so far garnered are still limited. In 1976 and 1977, in each year its production only covers 40,000 hectares; in 1978 and 1979 this even dropped to 35,000 hectares each. Since last year there is the beginning of a movement towards producing more soybean but it is still weak and uneven.

There are many reasons why soybean growing has been expanding slowly but it is essentially because we have not had appropriate guidance and organization as expressed on the various aspects of guidance, organization and policy. Obstacles encountered in the production of soybean have not been overcome. Soybean, just as many other quick maturing industrial plants, has had to yield to food plants. The soybean-growing fields and seasons have been transferred to rice and secondary crop cultivation. The producer in specialized soybean and industrial plant growing areas is not regularly provided with food according to agreements and is not encouraged by the organs in charge through rational measures of investment, collection and pricing. The movement for urging people to grow more soybean lacks in concrete measures.

Since last year, here and there in various localities there have appeared relatively good examples of soybean production and thus we have garnered some initial experiences.

In the South the provinces of Hau Giang, Minh Hai, etc. have planted around 2,000 hectares; in particular, Dong Nai province planted 10,000 hectares in 1980 averaging almost 1 ton per hectare.

In the North the mountain provinces which have long been used to soybean growing have planted thousands of hectares in each province. In the midlands Ha Bac has since last year increased the soybean acreage to 1,700 hectares.

In the two-rice-crop areas of the Red River delta the district of My Van (Hai Hung province) has successfully experimented with and expanded into a large crop the

formula of rotating the winter soybean crop on the wet soil in between the two spring rice and early main rice crops. The rice crop which follows the soybean crop increases in productivity by 20 to 25 percent.

In the present five- ar plan immediately in front of us (1981-1985) soybean has been raised to the level of among the most important quick maturing industrial plants. The localities must endeavor to create the conditions for expanding soybean production as much as possible for the purposes of expanding the sources of vegetal protein as food for man, of expanding the sources of foodstuff rich in protein for animal husbandry purposes, of diversifying into a valuable export commodity, and of contributing to the improvement of cultivation land. The rate of expansion of soybean production envisioned in the 1981-1985 state plan is one of vast increase, from 30,000 hectares in 1980 up to 300,000 hectares in 1985. In 1981 alone, we should struggle to reach almost 100,000 hectares.

The successful experience of the pilot areas shows that we must implement simultaneously a series of concrete measures, from the level of understanding to organization, management, technical aspects and policies. We must fully see the great potential for realization as well as the exploitable advantages together with the difficulties that need overcoming in each link in relation to specific areas.

Preliminary calculations show that the land that can be used under various forms of cultivation for soybean production in various localities in our country comes to over 2 million hectares. The Mekong delta is the one area with the best chance to become the largest soybean growing area with over half a million hectares.

To initiate a new stage in large-scale soybean production, the various localities and sectors in charge must review the entire question. Most importantly and first of all, they must provide comprehensive guidance to various links, from the production to the consumption links, and clearly see the weaknesses and shortcomings that still remain to be overcome.

The first requirement for guaranteeing the highest economic efficiency consists of firmly grasping the land situation of the localities, evaluating the realization potentials of various areas so as to serve as the basis for regionalization, replanning and rescheduling the planting calendar and the articulation among the various productive crops in a rational manner. We may rotate one or two soybean crops on the following crop lands: the two-rice-crop lands; the lands that presently grow one rice crop and one secondary crop; the lands that are planted during the main crop but left fallow during the fifth-month spring crop; or on the lands used exclusively for seedlings. We can also alternate soybean crops with various secondary crops like corn, yam, manioc; with various industrial plants or forest plants that have not branched out, such as sugarcane, tea, coffee, etc. In the long run, soybean must become a necessary alternating plant the cultivation of which is rotated with other food plants so as to provide sources of protein on a regular basis in the form of food and to serve as fertilizer for the improvement of land. Soybean is very easy to plant but it still requires that a number of technical conditions be implemented before one can have assured harvests and high productivity.

One must do away with inappropriate items in a number of concrete policies and replace them with regulations that would encourage the producer, especially as related to the specified levels of investment needed for production, convenient formulae for collection, and rational prices so as to guarantee the three interests.

To change the structure of crops in a progressive direction is a revolutionary undertaking requiring that strong and firm measures be taken, with a high degree of determination, through drawing the lessons of experience after each crop and each endeavor in order to gradually expand.

1751
CSO: 4209/403

BRIEFS

QUANG NINH RICE--By the end of July Quang Ninh Province had planted 22,800 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling almost 85 percent of the plan and scoring a 285-percent increase over the same period last year. The peasants in the province have now shifted to applying additional fertilizer to ricefields and carrying out weeding and aeration. The province has promptly supplied the various cooperatives with over 5,880 tons of chemical fertilizer, 893 tons of lime, almost 30,000 farm tools and 320 sprayers. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Aug 81]

NGHE TINH RICE--The agricultural cooperatives in Nghe Tinh have planted more than 15,000 ha of fall rice, overfulfilling the area plan by 26 percent; and by August they had planted 152,000 ha of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 101 percent of the plan. The prvince's 10th-month rice is generally growing well thanks to the cooperative members' careful tending efforts. Recently, as many as 4,000 ha of rice in the province were infested with brown leafhoppers and other types of bugs. The affected area was promptly zoned off and the pests were quickly exterminated. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81]

SOUTHERN GRAIN COLLECTION--By the end of July 1981 the southern provinces and municipalities from Thuan Hai southward had fulfilled 60 percent of its annual grain obligation quota with their grain procurements from the 10th-month and 1980-81 winter-spring crops, scoring an increase of 430,000 tons over the same period last year. Due to a shortage of storage facilities, hundreds of thousands of tons of paddy have been left in the open; and almost all localities and the communications and transport sector have actively worked with the help of the people to move the paddy collected to central granaries as quickly as possible. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Aug 81]

MINH HAI DROUGHT--From mid-June to late July, drought had affected 18,000 hectares of Minh Hai Province's summer-fall rice area. The province sent cadres of the water conservancy and agricultural sectors to guide and assist the local peasants and production collectives in applying drought control measures and accelerating the planting of the 10th-month rice. Thanks to these efforts, as of 10 August the local peasants had planted more than 200,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Aug 81]

CAMPAIGN TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE--To ensure an abundant source of fertilizer for this year's 10th-month crop and winter crop seasons, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture are stepping up the

campaign to grow 500,000 hectares of green-manure plants. As of late June, youth unions throughout the country had grown these plants on 460,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Aug 81]

VINH PHU 10TH-MONTH RICE--Peasants in Vinh Phu Province have transplanted 10th-month rice on 52,000 hectares. This figure represents nearly 90 percent of the planned acreage. Along with fertilizing riceplants, Vinh Phu is intensively combating drought threatening thousands of hectares of this rice in various localities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Aug 81]

THAI BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--By late July agricultural cooperatives and peasants in Thai Binh Province had almost finished the cultivation of rice on 83,240 hectares slated for this 10th-month crop season. To date the province has completed the first phase of weeding for this rice on 50 percent of the cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG SPRING-SUMMER RICE--Quang Nam-Danang Province has planted 16,680 hectares of rice in this year's spring-summer crop season with short-term high-yield rice strains. To date the province has harvested this rice on two-thirds of the cultivated area with an average yield of more than 3.7 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Aug 81]

NGHIA BINH, PHU KHANH GRAIN COLLECTION--By 15 June Nghia Binh Province had delivered 45,265 tons of grain--some 106 percent of the norm for the winter-spring crop season--to state granaries and Phu Khanh Province, 40,000 tons--some 100 percent. These two provinces have been highly commended by the Council of Ministers for their success in grain collection. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 81]

NGHIA BINH COCONUT PLANTING--Nghia Binh Province is prepared to plant 500,000 coconut trees in 11 districts and cities. The province has also formulated plans provided funds for coconut planting, striving to bring the total number of coconut trees to more than 2 million by 1982 in order to support domestic consumption and export. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Aug 81]

THUAN HAI GRAIN CROPS--As of late July Thuan Hai Province had planted 10th-month grain crops on more than 17,000 hectares. This figure represents 20 percent of the planned acreage. An Son and Ninh Hai Districts, which take the lead in planting these crops, have fulfilled more than 40 percent of their planned norms. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Aug 81]

AN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--An Giang Province has planted 73,000 hectares of rice in this year's summer-fall crop season. Along with caring for riceplants against insects and flash floods, the province has harvested this rice on some 4,000 hectares with a yield of 3 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Aug 81]

PROVINCES COMMENDED FOR PROCUREMENT--On 8 August, the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent letters to the cadres and employees of the Hanoi Trade Service and to Hau Giang, Long An, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Minh Hai Provinces commending them for their efforts in collecting, purchasing and processing agricultural products

and foodstuffs, thus meeting local demands and satisfactorily ensuring the plan for delivering agricultural products to the central government during the first 6 months of the year. [Text] [BK161431 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 12 Aug 81]

LANG SON WINTER-SPRING RICE--Despite continued armed provocations conducted by the Chinese expansionists, Lang Son Province planted 7,352 hectares of rice in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop, overfulfilling its plan norm by 7 percent. This has brought a total output of 15,279 tons of paddy or over 100 tons more than the last crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Aug 81]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN--Since early this year Quang Nam-Danang has collected and purchased more than 43,000 tons of grain, of which 20,300 tons were from agricultural tax. The province is launching an emulation drive to fulfill and overfulfill its grain obligation for the spring-summer and summer-fall crops to greet the coming VCP National Congress. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Aug 81]

BEN TRE SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of mid-August, Ben Tre Province had harvested more than 3,000 hectares of early summer-fall rice with good yield. The province is supervising various cooperatives in storage work to avoid damage which may be caused to the paddy during the rainy season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81]

LAM DONG PINE FORESTS--Hanoi, 15 Aug (VNA)--Lam Dong Province on the central highlands boasts vast, beautiful pine forests. Out of its 700,000 hectares of woodland, more than 250,000 hectares are pine forests. Pine forests in Lam Dong are expected to produce each year tens of thousands of tonnes of pine resin for export, and tens of thousands of tonnes of pulp for paper mills. Since early this year, the logging camps in the province have prepared more than 3,000,000 pine saplings for rainy season planting. In the meantime, young workers of the logging camps have felled 20,000 cubic meters of pine timber, and extracted 300 tonnes of resin and hundreds of tonnes of oil. Efforts are being made to expand the pine forests to meet the demands of home consumption and exports. [Text] [OW150635 Hanoi VNA in English 0239 GMT 15 Aug 81]

IRRIGATION TEAMS--Hanoi, 12 Aug (VNA)--Northern Vietnamese provinces have, over the past 5 years, founded 4,080 irrigation teams with a total of 231,100 members. These teams have taken part in building state and cooperative irrigation projects. They have spent nearly 200,000,000 workdays digging almost 160 million cubic meters of soil and building some 300,000 cubic meters of concrete. The irrigation team of Tu Xa Village, a socialist labor team for 10 successive years and the standard bearer in irrigation work of Vinh Phu Province, has spent thousands of workdays moving nearly 128,000 cubic meters of soil. It has been awarded two labor orders, third class, by the National Assembly and many emulation banners by the local and central irrigation services. [Text] [OW150635 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 12 Aug 81]

HA NAM NINH RICE PRODUCTION--By 15 June Ha Nam Ninh has about completed harvesting its entire fifth-month rice acreage. According to calculations made at 86 percent of the harvesting points made for statistical purposes, the average productivity of this crop reaches 25.19 per hectare. Originally, each hectare was calculated to increase by four ta as compared to the fifth-month spring crop of last year. Compared to the yield contracted out by the cooperative to the laborers, each hectare increases on the average by 3.8 ta. Four districts reach the yield of 28 to 34 ta per hectare. It is estimated that this year's fifth-month spring rice crop represents an excess revenue of about 60,000 tons of paddy as compared to last year. Initial calculations made on 74.1 percent of the acreage contracted out for product, the cooperative member families have gathered in over 50,000 tons of paddy in excess. Ha Nam Ninh has handed over to the state warehouses almost 50,000 tons of paddy out of the 80,000 tons which it has the duty to hand over to the state as part of its food contribution during the fifth-month spring crop. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 81 p 1] 1751

CSO: 4209/403

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DEVELOPMENT OF POWER INDUSTRY

OW191555 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Aug 81

["National Day series: Development of Electricity in Vietnam"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Aug (VNA)--Vietnam's electric power generating capacity now totals about 1,360 megawatts, 12 times that of before the August revolution of 1945.

Northern Vietnam alone now has 18 thermal and hydroelectric power stations and a number of diesel generators with a total design capacity of 590 mw, a network of high voltage transmission lines of more than 9,000 kilometers, and a number of transformers with a total volume of 2,560 K.V.A.

In 1955, after the anti-French resistance war, northern Vietnam had only four power stations with a capacity of 31.5 mw and some 100 kilometers of 30-k.v. transmission lines. Yearly output was about 100,000 k.w.h. With aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam built some new power stations, improved and expanded the old ones, and installed hundreds of kilometers of transmission lines, bringing the total capacity of northern provinces to 65.5 mw.

In the first five-year plan (1961-65), with further assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, Vietnam built more stations and transmission lines of 110 kv and 35 kv. At the end of 1965, the nine electric power stations were integrated into a common system with a total design capacity of 175 mw.

The number of industrial and handicraft establishments using electricity from the grid almost doubled and the number of electric water pumping stations for cultivation was more than 20 times that of 1960.

U.S. air raids heavily damaged the electric power system in northern Vietnam. From 1965 to 1972, as many as 1,600 American bombing raids were directed at power stations. However, owing to effective protection of equipment and personnel to keep the power stations operating even during the fiercest air strikes, the restoration of these damaged stations was carried out promptly. During the hardest years of the U.S. air war of destruction, the Power Ministry went ahead with the construction of the Thac Ba hydroelectric power station with three 36-mw alternators and started the construction of the Ninh Binh thermal-power station with a capacity of 100 mw.

By mid-1973, all the U.S.-bombed power stations had been restored and at the end of that year, the generating capacity of northern provinces reached 230 mw. The Uong Bi power station was expanded to a capacity of 15.3 mw, and the construction of the Ninh Binh power station was speeded up.

In 1975, electricity output reached 1,264 million kw/h. Electricity used in agriculture was 2.2 times that of 1965.

Following the liberation of southern Vietnam in April 1975, the electricity service took over a number of thermal and hydroelectric power stations and diesel generators with a total capacity of 770 mw. In northern Vietnam, the restoration of war-damaged power stations still continues alongside the improvement and expansion of old ones.

In 1979, the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station on the Da (Black) River began. When completed, it will have eight turbines and a capacity of 1,920 mw. The construction of the Pha Lai thermal-power station with a capacity of 640 mw began in 1980. Both projects are being equipped by the Soviet Union, which is also helping Vietnam design and install hundreds of kilometers of 220-kv transmission lines.

CSO: 4220/279

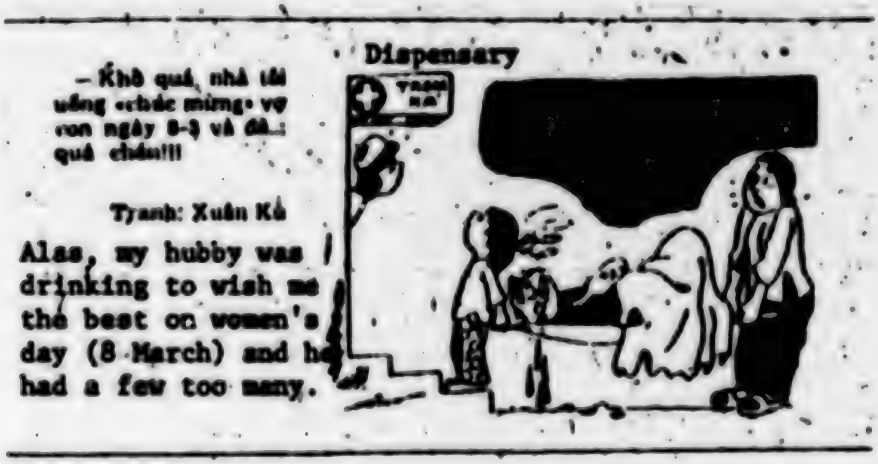
HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CARTOONS DEPLORE DRUNKENNESS, IDLENESS

Drunkenness Criticized

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]



Male Irresponsibility Deplored

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 5 Mar 81 p 5

[Text]

Bureaucratic Idleness Hit

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 16 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

KHÔNG LỜI
Tranh : Đặng Đình Nguyên

If only I knew how to knit like you
I wouldn't have to waste so much time
doing nothing.

'Kicked Upstairs'

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 30 Jul 81 p 8

[Text]

Tự Cường

(1) Nhân vụ đánh thầy, cô giáo ở quận Ba Đình (Hà Nội) và Mỹ Đức (Hà Sơn Bình).

KHÔNG LỜI

Tranh : Trịnh Lập

Style Consciousness Hit

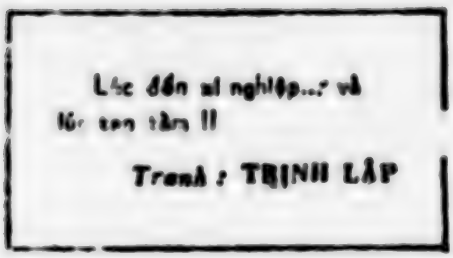
Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 25-31 Mar 81 p 8

[Text]

Worker's Personal Use of Time

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 1 Apr 81 p 11

[Text]



CSO: 4209/457

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ENGINEER UNIT BATTLES HARMFUL CULTURE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Nhu Phong: "Song Lo Engineer Group Implements Civilized Living, Fights Bad and Noxious Culture"]

[Text] In recent times, while the unit was carrying our very urgent training missions and construction work, the executive committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of the Song Lo Engineer Brigade continued actively to educate members and youths about implementing civilized living and struggling against influences of bad and noxious culture.

Apart from education by party committee echelons and the administration's preventive measures, the Union executive committee has gradually boosted the knowledge of members and youths through firmly maintaining Union activities and organizing youth forums centering around such subjects as, "What is the new socialist man? What is a man engaged in civilized living? How do shock youths fight negativism?" Union chapters launched movements urging members and youths to implement civilized living and fight against expressions of activity not conforming to military status and conduct.

To put an end to manifestations of remnants of old culture in a number of combattants, Union chapters organized sessions to read newspapers, to discuss newspaper articles against bad and noxious culture, and to guide members and youths toward healthy cultural, physical education and sports activities. Union cadres of all echelons conducted surprise inspection drives to discover and confiscate unhealthy music sheets and novels, and severely punished those members and youths who broke the rules.

At present, there are no more phenomena of liberal and uncivilized activity among youths of the Song Lo Engineer Brigade, and the use and propagation of bad cultural products have ended.

9213
CSO: 4209/407

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CARTOONS CRITICIZE THEFT, POOR PLANNING, BRIBERY

Theft Affects Production

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 11

[Text]

Mal. Drunkenness Hit

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 7 Mar 81 p 11

[Text]

Smallest Portion To State

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 28 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

NGUYÊN
ĐẠO HƯNG

Three Interests

Site Planning Criticized

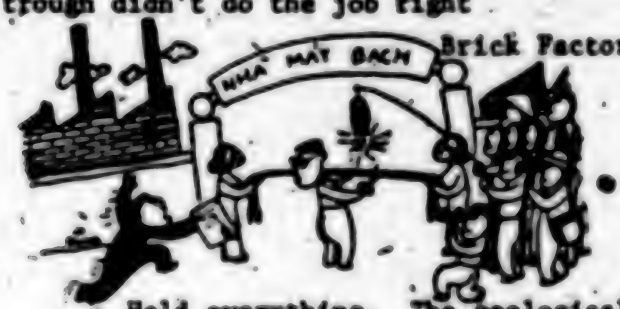
Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 28 Mar 81 p 9

[Text]

— *Các anh khoét lỗ và đặt máng như thế này là không được rồi*

and

Whoever drilled the holes/installed the trough didn't do the job right



Hold everything. The geological people definitely say that there is no brickmaking clay here!

— *Dạ thưa anh bên địa chất họ khẳng định ở đây không có đất làm gạch ạ!*

LÝ TRỰC DŨNG

Bribery Rit

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

Illegal Use of Electricity

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

Thoải mái • nhất thế giới •!

Tranh : Nguyễn Nghiêm

The easiest way in the world!

'Three Interests' Deprives State

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jun 81 p 3

[Text]

Take me too!

Khang Bi

Tranh: Dinh Bi

The joint three interests bus

CSO: 4209/458

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DECISION ISSUED ON RENTAL, SALE OF TEXTBOOKS

BK171538 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] On 12 August, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision on the methods of distributing textbooks, as follows:

Effective from the beginning of the 1981-82 academic year, the education sector is authorized to change the method of distributing textbooks stipulated in Decision No 41-TTG, issued by the SRV premier on 19 January 1976, by lending, renting and selling them to students for private use. The ministries of education and finance and the people's committees of all provinces and cities should direct various schools in rigorously controlling the existing numbers of textbooks in their libraries, considering these as initial capital placed under the management of the educational sector for the establishment of school libraries--the places where students can obtain books on a loan or rental basis.

The educational sector is also authorized to use the money collected from the rental of textbooks, the money earned from price differentials and the money saved from production, publication and distribution costs to cover expenses incurred in the process of renting and lending books and improving school libraries.

The chairman of the State Price Commission must coordinate with the ministries of education and finance in fixing basic retail prices for every 1,000 pages of textbooks of various kinds in accordance with the principle of ensuring balance between revenue and expenditure without profits and losses.

Based on basic prices mentioned above, the minister of education must fix a specific retail price for each book so that it can be applied on a unified basis throughout the country.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers entrusts the ministries of education and finance with the responsibility to guide all localities in satisfactorily implementing this decision.

CSO: 4209/453

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Dương Quốc Chính [ZUWOWNG QUOOCS CHINHS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; recently he returned from a trip to Iraq. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Chữ [LEE QUANG CHUWX]

Member of the Central Committee, VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Nai Province; recently he accompanied National Assembly Chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho on a visit to his province. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Đồng Văn Công [DOONGF VAWN COONGS], Lieutenant General

Acting Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 27 Jul 81 he attended memorial services for Vietnam's war dead. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Dần [NGUYEENX ZAANF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 27 Jul 81 he attended a meeting honoring Vietnma's war dead and war invalids. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; President of the Vietnam Women's Union; recently she headed a women's delegation on a visit to Moscow. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Khắc Hiếu [LEE KHAWCS HIEEUS]

Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; recently he accompanied National Assembly Chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, on a visit to his special zone. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Pham Khac Hoang [PHAMJ KHAWCS HOANG], Deceased

Born in 1928; Member of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Specialists of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; he died on 20 Jul 81. His funeral was held in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 25 Jul 81 p 4)

Le Khac [LEE KHAWCS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Foreign Trade; on 29 Jul 81 he was received in Moscow by the 1st Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyen Huu Mai [NGUYEENX HUWUX MAI]

SRV Ambassador to the USSR; on 29 Jul 81 he accompanied Le Khac, SRV Minister of Foreign Trade, when he was received by the 1st Vice Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Tran Dai Nghia [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIAX]

Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; Head of the Vietnam Committee for Space Research; on 23 Jul 81 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 81 p 1)

Dang Viet Nien [DAWNGJ VIEETS NIEEN], Deceased

Born in 1926; Member of the VCP; a department head and Deputy Chairman of the Economic Arbitration Council, Minister of Building; he died on 22 Jul 81. (NHAN DAN 23 Jul 81 p 4)

Bui Phung [BUIF PHUNGF], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Member of the Military Commission of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Rear Services General Department, VPA; on 27 Jul 81 he attended memorial ceremonies for SRV war dead. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 1)

Ly Van Sau [LYS VAWN SAUS]

Secretary General of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 25 Jul 81 he attended a gathering in Hai Hung Province marking the anniversary of the Armed Uprising of the Cuban People. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 81 p 1)

Doan Duy Thanh [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 27 Jul 81 he attended memorial services for Vietnam's war dead. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 1)

Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANHF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; recently he accompanied National Assembly Chairman, Nguyen Huu Tho, on a visit to his Special Zone. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 81 p 1)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

Deputy Head of the Agricultural Science Institute; his article "Animal Husbandry in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thúy [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THUYS]

*Deputy Head of the Cultivated Plant Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Tenth Month Rice Crop Insect Pests and Diseases" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jul 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Vice Minister of Education; his article "The Experimental Program in the Science of Training Middle Level Popular Education Teachers" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 81 p 3)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

*Deputy Head of the Culture and Arts Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 Jul 81 he attended a memorial ceremony at the Bulgarian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 25 Jul 81 p 1)

Võ Anh Tuấn [VOX ANH TUAANS]

Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the SRV to the United Nations Activities Located in Geneva; on 24 Jul 81 he lodged a protest against the International Conference on Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 26 Jul 81 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of theVCP; Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Guidance Committee of the Vietnam-Soviet Intercosmos Flights; on 23 Jul 81 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 23 Jul 81 he attended a meeting to mark the anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet space flight. (NHAN DAN 24 Jul 81 p 1)

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